

## PLASTERERS' STRIKE TO TE UP BUILDING

Unless Settlement is Effected This Week Between Plasterers' and Employers Work on Many Uncompleted Buildings Will Be Stopped of Necessity. This Will Throw out of Work Several Hundred Men of Other Trades

Very serious delay in the construction of nearly all the buildings and dwellings in course of erection in the city is threatened by the strike of the plasterers section of the Plasterers' & Lathers' Union. Forty-eight plasterers have been out on strike since for a week. Some have left the city and the strike situation is no nearer solution than it was a week ago.

"Should the strike continue for four or five days longer," said the secretary of the Edmonton branch of the union, "the situation will be a serious one. It is the intention of the union to continue the strike until the situation is such that the union is satisfied with the terms of settlement."

## NORTHERN TEACHERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

To be Held This Week in Wetaskiwin—Several Hundred Teachers Will be Present—Session to be of Particular Interest to Rural Sections.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Northern Alberta Teachers' association will be held in Wetaskiwin in the Alexandra school on Thursday and Friday of this week. This convention met in Edmonton last November, school officials attending in the morning and school teachers in the afternoon. It will be attended by several hundred teachers from all parts of Northern Alberta. The program of the convention is of particular interest to the rural sections of the province. The convention will be held in the Alexandra school on Thursday and Friday of this week. The program of the convention is of particular interest to the rural sections of the province. The convention will be held in the Alexandra school on Thursday and Friday of this week. The program of the convention is of particular interest to the rural sections of the province.

## THURSDAY'S PROGRAM.

The convention will open on Thursday at 10:15 o'clock. At the opening session the association and the address by J. P. Fowler, chairman of the Wetaskiwin school board. The convention program for Thursday, apart from the opening ceremonies, is as follows:—

Field sports by Inspector Thibault. Discussion led by C. P. Kline and M. J. C. Caldwell.

Section—1. Field geography. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—2. Music (A. Elementary). Mrs. E. Terry. (B. Continued). A. M. Hutter. (C. Continued). A. M. Hutter.

Section—3. Commercial work in high schools. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—4. Business education. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—5. Physical education. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—6. Social studies. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—7. History. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—8. Geography. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—9. English. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—10. Mathematics. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—11. Science. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—12. Art. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—13. Music. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—14. Physical education. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—15. Social studies. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

Section—16. History. Instructors: H. C. and J. C. Caldwell.

## CLOSE DOWN, AND THIS CLOSING DOWN

will mean the inception of a general strike, involving nearly all the dwellings and public buildings in course of erection.

With winter coming on, the delay in the construction of dwellings and public buildings begins to assume a serious character. It is estimated that the delay will cost the city several hundred dollars.

## EIGHT EDMONTONIANS JOIN BUFFALO HUNT

Eleighen Hunsman, including from Wetaskiwin and Five from Calgary, Have Now Secured Reservations for the Buffalo Hunt in Montana.

Eight Edmonton sportsmen will take part in the spectacular buffalo hunt which is being held in Montana next week. Those who are available for the hunt are:—

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## Y. M. C. A. BAROMETER RISING FAST AND THE CLOCK'S HAND JUMPING FORWARD

The last day of the Y. M. C. A. campaign started with a roar this morning. Fully sixty men registered for work on the campaign headquarters at 9 o'clock. Every man jack of them had his jaw set, and if he twined thought, he would have been a great deal better off.

The clock was moved forward at 9 o'clock to \$25.00, the additional two thousand having been secured since Saturday night.

The hand went forward again at mid-day, when \$200 was scored. At 4 o'clock the total was over \$750.00.

The final campaign supper will be held this evening at 6:30 o'clock and the men confidently expect they will be able to offer other congratulations on the success of the campaign.

## MINNESOTA TOWN SWEEP BY FLAMES

Town of Warren at Junction of So. Line and Great Northern is Ablaze

Minneapolis, Oct. 24.—Reports received here this morning in the morning that Warren, Minn., 50 miles from Three River Falls, at the junction of the So. and Great Northern lines, is ablaze.

A special dispatch from Three River Falls says the blaze is now burning in the town of Warren.

SETTLE IN OLD PROVINCES.

Sixty Per Cent. of Emigrants from Europe Settled in Western Canada.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—The steamship and railway reports for the twelve months ending last year show that the total emigration from Europe to Canada was 134,139.

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## FROM EDMONTON TO WILKIE OVER THE C.P.R. SHORT LINE

Through the Country Opened Up by N. W. Line From Winnipeg to Wetaskiwin by Way of Saskatoon—Thriving New Towns Spring Up All Along Line—Facilities Expedient for People Passing Through.

### Special Staff Correspondence.

Witke, Sask., October 23, 1910.—The times of Edmonton tell many interesting stories of their trips.

York heads up and down the Saskatchewan and Nelson rivers to and from Hudson Bay, others of the long overland trail of the squawpie route from Port George to Port, Edmonton, and still others tell how they came by steamer up the Missouri river to Fort Nelson and thence northward to Edmonton.

After the completion of the C.P.R. Calgary, the C. and N. trail was the main artery of commerce and travel.

By and by the Calgary and Edmonton Railway was built to the south bank of the North Saskatchewan, and the road was built up the slow-moving tri-weekly mixed trains had to stop all the herd of cattle would get up and walk off the track.

The Buffalo's Stomping Ground.

Old-timers also tell of the buffalo and the days of the buffalo were but a memory.

From here and there, the buffalo was already constructed south-easterly herd buffalo herds, and now towns have been born since Waggoner's Guide was last printed, for they are not marked there.

Concerning Calgary.

This line is to be extended to connect with the C.P.R. at Port, and will mean much to the people of the north.

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## ANOTHER WAGES CASE IN COURT

As Result of Foreman's Strike G.T.P. is Sued For Wages

A wages case, in which the Pacific Railway Company for being wages due for one month, was heard at the police court this morning, before Magistrate.

The case was apparently the result of a mistake made by the foreman of a gang of laborers constructing a station at Estevan.

When any man employed in building operations by the G.T.P. Railway quits his job, it is the custom of the foreman of the gang to make out the man's time check and send the same to Melville, at which place the head office is situated.

Here the pay check is made out and the man is given his time check and the man himself is merely given a receipt on papers of some kind, which are presented to the foreman of the gang.

Cullen, the plaintiff in the case, had been employed for three months before the plaintiff to Melville, so that he was not paid for his work.

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## RUTHENIAN CHURCH AT EDMONTON IS DEDICATED

The Church, the Corner Stone of which was Laid by Rev. J. J. Laurier, Formerly Dedicated by Archbishop Szypkowiak on Sunday in Presence of 1,000 People.

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C. P. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1910.

TO THE RESCUE.

A few months ago the "Toronto News"

was counselling its party to launch

upon a campaign of wholesale de-

fection in hope of alienating the low tariff

voters from the Government. The coun-

try, it argued, has become so con-

vinced of the benefits of low tariff that

it is a little hard to persuade the

public that the Opposition was not out

and out of change of protection it

was and was still feeling for it. Since

the hour of the West by the Mar-

ket, however, there has been a marked

change in the view of the tariff

journal, and it is now counselling the

advocates of low tariff and pro-

tection of the virtues of protection

reserve. Where it stands and where

it would have the party stand is no

longer a matter of doubt. A few days

ago it summarized its creed in what

it called its reasons why a reciprocity

treaty should not be signed with the

United States. This is the list:

1. The Dominion is abundantly

prosperous.

2. The United States tariff against

Canadian goods is not so high as the

Canadian tariff on United States goods.

3. Under present conditions Ameri-

can capital is pouring into Canada

and establishing Canadian

branches of great United States

industries.

4. Canadian industries could not

stand against a flood of goods from

the heavily capitalized and special-

ized trusts of the Republic.

5. Reciprocity would have the

effect of turning over much trade and

traffic to United States railways and

ports.

6. Reciprocity in manufacture

would deprive Canada of its man-

ufactures, while reciprocity in natural

products would check its manufacturing

conservation movement, and conflict

with the efforts of Ontario and Que-

bec to compel the protectionist

Crown land timber and pulpwood in

this country.

7. Reciprocity and tariff reform

are not necessarily linked.

8. The United States Steel Trust's

absolute control of the Canadian

steel industry will be a disaster

prevents the farmers reaping any

benefits from the removal of the duty

on their articles.

9. Canada under an obligation

to go to the assistance of the United

States in case of a war, and pull its

fat out of the war.

10. If the United States movement

for tariff revision downward has any

virtue, we shall get more money

entry for our goods into the Republic

without yielding anything in return.

11. The steeling of the Republic

with the goods of the United States

will be a disaster to the British

goods, and ruin the broad

movement for inter-imperial

perfection towards which we have

been working steadily for some

years.

12. Any tariff concessions that

Washington might make would

probably have a "lower" effect

where.

13. Authorities say that free trade

in coal would greatly enrich the

Nova Scotia Government by depriving

it of a later proposed coal tax

on its exports.

14. We cannot afford to give up a

stable market in Great Britain for an

uncertain opening in the United States

market that may be closed by a sudden

rejection of political feeling such as that

which occurred forty-four years ago.

15. There is a growing suspicion

that some of the advocates of recipro-

city may be in the pay of the

wealthy interests along the line which

would afford to sacrifice almost any

sum to secure a free run of the Cana-

dian markets.

16. A great majority of Canadians

whether they be Liberals or Conser-

vatives are opposed to the reciprocity

concessions to the United States.

17. Many American advocates of

reciprocity frankly admit that it is a

step towards political fusion.

18. National and imperial inter-

ests demand that we make no entan-

gling trade treaty with our great

neighbor, that we stand by the Empire

and our own industries, transportation

system and resources, and that we do

any necessary tariff tinkering with a

view to our own position and without

regard to the United States.

19. Some of these reasons are obvious

in error; as for instance, the argu-

ment that reciprocity would lessen

the value of the British preference.

That a reduction in the tariff on the

United States goods might be accom-

panied by a reduction in the tariff on

British goods which would result in a

net loss to the British is a view en-

joyed by the latter as well as that

it is today does not seem to have

occurred to the New York Times, and

it is agreed with it, or if it has occurred

to them it is ignored in hope of estab-

lishing an unimpeachable case against

a reduction on United States goods.

This aside, however, of the reasons

advanced here, the fact remains that

the reasons advanced here are framed

from the standpoint of the

consumer? He they weight what

it may very reasonably be said that

reason advanced from the standpoint

of the Canadian manufacturer and

the only one considered. That there

are consumers in the country, or that

they have any right to consideration

In the adjustment of the tariff, re-

spect to the interests of the British

object of the tariff, according to this

standard, should be to make the cap-

acity of industry and the railway

prosperous, with the assumption per-

haps that they would share the spoils

won from the general community, and

that section of the community which

happens to be in their employ. There

is nothing surprising in this view,

nor in the fact that it is being

promoted by the News; but that it is

being promulgated vigorously in this

new puts down the late proposal to

fish for the low tariff vote as an ab-

solute and undisturbed attempt to

persuade its party into a policy of re-

asonable decency, to those voters

who favor a reduction in the tariff or

the preservation of the present mod-

erate duties. Whatever else the Pres-

ident's trip has accomplished, it has

brought the advocates of high tariff

promptly into the lists wearing their

trousers and hats, and in this view

of the old time allies as valiant as

any ever. The low tariff pennant no

longer waves from the mast of the

While there was no prospect of a

straight challenge on the part of the

low tariff vote, it was enough to con-

vince the majority of the voters that

showing his colors on the field. But

then the proposal to reduce the tariff

was put before the voters, and now

the thing to be done and done in the

near future. This lifting before the

viewers the virtues of protection

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city may be in the pay of the

wealthy interests along the line which

would afford to sacrifice almost any

sum to secure a free run of the Cana-

dian markets.

16. A great majority of Canadians

whether they be Liberals or Conser-

vatives are opposed to the reciprocity

concessions to the United States.

17. Many American advocates of

reciprocity frankly admit that it is a

step towards political fusion.

18. National and imperial inter-







